NEW YORK BERALD, SATURDAY, SUPTRAINER 29, 1860, TRIFILE SHEET

NEW YORK HERALD.

JARES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE WEEKLY HERALD, wery Saturday, at six cents copy, or \$3 per annum; the European Edition every Wednesday, at six rents per copy, \$4 per annum, to any part of Great British or \$3 to any part of the Continent, both to theilude posture; the or \$4 to any part of the Continent, 1th and that of such worth, at six with proper or \$1 50 per annum.
THE PANILY REBALD on Wednesday, of four cents per

NO NOTICE takes of anonymous correspondence. We do not roturn refected communications.

ADVERTISEMENTS research energy day, advertisements in arted in the Wester Hunald, Faulty Hunald, and in the California and European Editions.

JON PRINTING accused with neatness, cheapness and de-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADRMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street -- ITALIAN OFE-

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway. - Matince at One o'Clock-

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond green New Par's Casts-Saste Jone-Intel Assurance

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY, -O'FLANGAN AND CHE FARLUS - A GLANCE AT NEW YORK -CARPENTER OF ROLES. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.-THE ROYALIST-

LAURA REENE'S THEATRE, No. 424 Broadway.-Tun

NEW BOWERY THEATER, Howery. -PAUL JONES-BELL RINGER OF BOSTON - NAVING DETCHAS BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Day and Evening—Joseph and His Brethers—Living Common-

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway Breatwagers, Songa, Dances, Ac. - Jack Cape.

NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway.—Hogiet & Camprell's Minstreis in Ethiopian Songs, Berlesque Dances &c.—

NATIONAL THEATRE Chatham street. -THE MARTER-

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 663 Broadway. Sones

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, Sept. 29, 1860.

The News.

The British war steamer Gladiator has arrived below New Orleans with the remnant of Walker's fillbuster force. Walker was executed on the 12th inst. It is stated that ten shots were fired at him. amid the cheers of the native spectators. His remains were subsequently buried by foreigners, the natives refusing to take any part in the ceremony. Colonel Rudler was sentenced to four years imprisonment.

The screw steamship Edinburg, from Liverpool at three P. M. on the 12th and Queenstown on the 13th Instant, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. Her advices are not so late by three days as those received by the Persia.

By the brig Avosetta, Captain Tuzo, we have news from Bermuda, St. Martin and other West India islands. Bermuda dates are to the 19th inst. The long continued drought in Barbadoes and Antigua had at length come to an end, and there was great rejoicing in consequence. Planting of potatoes, yams, &c., was proceeding vigorously, and the growing crops had revived most promisingly, under the heavy rains which had fallen. In Jamalca the weather continued dry and oppressive yet the health of the island was good. The markets at Kingston were dull: American provisions in abundance and of slow sale. The Legislature had been prorogued to the 25th inst.

The steamship Star of the West, from Havana 24th inst., arrived at this port last niget. She brings no news of importance. The sugar market

continued dull. By a decree of the President of Venezuela, rice corn, potatoes, salt beef, lard and other necessaries may be introduced free of duty and all importation charges, ordinary and extraordinary, through any of the ports of that republic. The decree will remain in force until repealed by the same autho-

Senator Douglas addressed the people of Indianapolis yesterday, and Senator Seward spoke at Lawrence, Kansas, the day previous. Brief reports of the remarks of both these gentlemen are published in to-day's paper. We doubt if the peop of Lawrence ever before imagined themselves of half the importance to the country that they do since the speech of Senator Seward.

The primary elections of the Bell-Everett party. for the choice of delegates to the various conventions to be held to nominate candidates for Con gress, Legislature, and municipal officers, was held last evening. So far as we are informed they passed off without the slighest disturbance.

The Douglas Judicial Convention of Brooklyn met last evening and nominated James Troy for City Judge, and Henry L. Fox for Police Justice Michael Walsh and Zachariah Voorhies were respectively nominated for Justices of the Peace is the First and Second districts.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention of the discess of New York reassembled yesterday morning. A large portion of the session was occupied it setting upon proposed amendments to various canons of the church. Dr. Potter, the Provisional Bishop, delivered his annual address, embracing a year. The Bishop also alluded to very flattering terms to the visit of the Prince of Wales, and its pro bable beneficent influence upon the welfare of Great Britain and the United States. Another attempt was made to bring the Convention to some action the everlasting negro question, but the subject was unanimously laid on the table, and the Convention adjourned sine die. A full report may be

found elsewhere in our columns. From our Trenton, N. J., correspondent we learn that at the present term of the United States Circuit Court, a suit involving the right to \$5,000,000 worth of real estate, situated in the heart of New ark, will probably be decided. The Methodist Church Society is defendant, but the present suita test one-is brought against a merchant named Perry, who has a building on the disputed property. An action for ejectment has been brought against the defendant by Van Buren Ryerson, of New York, to test the title to the whole property, and much interest has been created by the magnitude

of the claim and the various interests affected by it. It was decided in the United States Circuit Court at Trenton yesterday that the trial of Jackslow the alleged murderer of the captain of the oyster sloop Spray, would be postponed until the January

The cotton market was firm yesterday, with sales or about 3,000 bales, a good portion of which was taken by spinners. We quote middling uplands at 10%c. a 10%c. closed heavy, with a tendency to easier rates. When declined from 3c. to 4c. per bushel, but was more a tire decimed from ac. to ac per bushes, but was more a title concession. The sales were large, here and to arrive, chiefly for export and on speculation. Corn opened dull, but a better feeling agrang up the day advanced, with heavy sales at the day advanced, with heavy prices. Pork was steady, with sales of mes-4 \$19 30 a \$19 37 %, and of new prime at \$14 a \$14 1 agars were steady and active, with sales of about 1,500 hade, 500 boxes and 80 hhds. me ado, at rates given in another column. Coffee was firm; a sale of 500 bars terms, and 450 do. at 14 Me., and 300 do., included in the above, at 13%c, and 55 do. St. Domingo, at 13c. Freights were tolerably active, with heavy shipments of wheat; some 90,000 bushels, in bulk and ship's bags, were taken at 12)cd., and a small lot, in ship's bags, at

Governor Wise in the Field-The Follies of Our Stumping Politicians.

Our suspense is at an end. Governor Wise has crossed the Rubicon. His late unusual silence touching our political affairs has been broken; for on Thursday evening last, to a Virginia andience of several thousand, in the city of Norfolk, he came forward and discussed the Presidential question for four mortal hours. It does not appear, however, that he has thrown much additional light upon the canvass. or that he has thrown out any new suggestions of any practical value, looking to the great conservative object of Lincoln's deteat

Instead of grasping the present paramount necessity of a cordial co-operation among all the elements opposed to the black republican party, North and South, the indigeant and desponding democratic champion of the Old Dominion limits himself to the sectional blunders and factious intrigues which broke up the demoralized democracy at Charleston and Baltimore, and to the solomn duties of the Southern States in the anticipation of Lincoln's election. In this connection, while Mr. Wise was pleased to make a merciless overhauling of Mr Douglas the burden of his speech, he flatly declared that he would regard Lincoln's election "as an open declaration of war against the Southern States, and announced his own unwillingness to submit to black republican rule."

But secession is not the remedy he proposes Rather than resort to secession, he would prefer to see Southern men armed, under State authority, to fight for the maintenance and security of their rights-not outside, but in the Union." But in all this the success of Lincoln is conceded; and so, for all practical purposes, it would have been as well had this useless speech been postponed to some early day after the November election. In fact, Douglas is to Wise the Marplot of this campaign, with whom no peace is to be made, and from whom nothing but defeat is expected. It is apparent from this speech that the family quarrels of the de morrecy have created an opening for the success of the Bell-Everett ticket in Verginia, and that the first object of Mr. Wise is not the defeat of Lipcolp, but the suppression of the Douglas movement in the Old Dominion. "Let us, at all events, save our own State from this Southern opposition party" appears to be the first and the important consideration for which Mr. Wise has taken the stump.

At the same time, it appears, Hon. Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, has mounted the stump in defence of Lincoln's election, and against all alliances calculated to defeat it. Davis meets the exact issue, and Wise should have taken the opposite course in recommend ing the union or co-operation of all the parties, factions and cliques opposed to Lincoln in order to secure his defeat. But the course of our stumping Breckinridge, Douglas and Bell-Everett politicians, in every quarter of the country, has been marked by the same follies and stupidities.

Thus, from the violent abuse poured out upon the head of Douglas and his followers by the Breckinridge leaders and organs, and from the malignant denunciations of Breckinridge by the stumpers and organs of Douglas, and from the contemptuous slurs and sneers cast upon the Bell-Everett ticket and party by both wings of the democracy, and from the hot retaliations of the Bell men, we have the extraordinary spectacle presented of all these factions devouring each other, while their common enemy is marching by in full procession, as on a holiday excursion, to the White House.

To be sure, these three parties or factions opposed to Lincoln in Pennsylvania, and in New Jersey and in New York, are more or less engaged as in a common cause against the republican party; but all their efforts are weakened by the factious and purblind orators and organs of the several factions concerned. These disorganizing leaders are making their contemptible personal jealousies, animosities and the destinies of this great country were subordinate to the personal demands or grievances of Tom. Dick and Harry.

Now, had Wm. H. Seward thought fit to adopt the course of our disappointed democratic politicians, could he not have raised a row in the republican camp which would have utterly ruined the prospects of Lincoln? But Seward, like a sensible man, makes the most of a bad bargain, and, although on the wrong side, he is about the only stump speaker of the campaign who has comprehended its issues and their far-reaching consequences. Treacherously cut off as the legitimate standard bearer of his party, he gracefully submits and works faithfully in the ranks, and herein he sets the example which alone can give the victory to his adversaries, the example of everything for the cause, utterly sinking all personal grievances and disappointments in behalf of the cause with

We commend this example of Senator Seward to Messrs. Douglas, Breckinridge, Wise Hunter, Dickinson and all the wrangling leaders, orators and organs of the parties opposed to Lincoln. His defeat is the first necessity, the first duty, and should be the first object among them all. On the other hand, in such mere factious and personal harangues as this last one of Governor Wise, the leading stump orator, though he may consider Lincoln's election a se of disunion, is doing more to elect him than Mr. Seward bimself. We have had enough of such mischlevous folly, and if the parties concerned would defeat Lincoln they must silence their wrangling cliques, leaders, organs and orators, or give up the battle.

THE PARTISAN JOURNALS OF NEW ENGLAND .-Some of that class of journals in New England known as party backs, which belong soul and body to politicians, and are supported either by the funds which politicians supply from their own resources or procure for them in the shape of government patronage, are beginning to feel ashamed of their conduct and position. The exposure we recently gave of their course has stirred them up to the necessity of trying to de fend themselves, or rather of raising a dust about the lighten, in order to divert attention away from themselves.

The Hartford Times comes to the resens in long leader, in which the HERALD is named eleven times. Instead of answering the charges we preferred against it and the Boston Post. and other journals of that ilk, it asserts that the HERALD advocates the claims of all the Presidential candidates. There is no truth in this statement, for we do not champion the cause of any candidate, but are simply in favor of the defeat of Lincoln. and to that end we support a Union tloke We care for home of the sundidate a opposed to

the republican ticket, but we desire to see that ticket deleated, and it is a matter of indifference to us how the object is accomplished.

The Hartford paper is very indignant the we should state 'that it derives its system shop from federal paironage. Yet it admits that the received hot only the "drippings of the Treat sury at Washington," but of the city govern ment at Hartford. It complains, however that the amounts are very small, which is probably true, as such papers are worth very little- indeed, less than nothing, to either feste ral, State, or city governments. Small favore ought to be thankfully received by small jour nals; but instead of that these papers are ever growling and ever greedy for more, like impudent, lazy mendicants, who will not work for a living, but importune the public for alms, growling and looking daggers at those who give them only a few pennies.

The Hartford Times denies that there was any conservative coalidon last spring in Connecticut against the black republicans. This only shows that that journal is utterly ignorant of its own local affairs. There was a conservative coalition then; and if there was only as good a one now, there can be no doubt that, with the accession of the reserve vote which only comes out in Presidential struggles, it would defeat Lincoln next November by an overwhelming discomfiture. But the partisan journals are doing nothing for the accomplishment of this devoutly wished for consumna-

These wretched sheets have done more than all other causes put together to demoralize the democratic party and reduce it to chaos; and now they are doing their utmost to prevent a cordial and complete union of the conservative elements against the republican candidate. They cannot see the length of their noses be fore them, or begin to comprehend the true nature of the issue before the country, but they chatter and jabber like angry apes or parrots, conveying nothing intelligible to the reader, and even failing to understand the jargon themselves. They have no independence of thought or action, but are mere machines, which will go for a while if any body winds them up.

The French Gold Fields in Africa-Their Immense Products and Remarkable

One of the most perplexing problems of the age to political economists has been the figancial secrets of the French empire, and its abundant coinage of gold. For a series of years the imperial treasury has borne the most extraordinary demands upon it; vast enterprises have been undertaken and carried out; commerce and industry have received a constant stimulus the financial panic of 1857 was driven from France by the bountiful resources of the bank and the French mint, which twenty years ago issued annually only about two and a half millions of dollars in gold coinage, now pours out from one hundred to one hundred and ten millions of coin every year, being more than equal to that coined by the United States and England together.

Whence comes this immense supply of gold? The French official reports classify it as "Re coinage, &c.;" but what is this etgetera There are three great known fields. Russia works those of the Ural mountains, and keeps the production a secret; but whatever its amount may be, its presence is not felt in the great centres of trade. The vield of California and Australia is known o amount to about one hundred millions of dollars yearly; but a large portion of this is coined and retained by this country and England. How is it, then, that France can coin annually an amount of gold equal to the joint production of California and Australia, and yet the supply of eagles and sovereigns continue to accumulate? The secret is explained in a communication published in another column, which has been furnished to

returned from Europe.

A fourth gold field, more prolific than those of either shore of the Pacific, and worked with greater secresy than the Russian mines in Asia, has been opened by France and steadily developed for the last six years. Acting upon the suggestions of an American citizen, Napoleon sent a secret expedition of thirteen vessels and twenty-five hundred men to the sefore neglected colony of Senegal. From that time the progress of French rule and French enterprise in Africa has been rapid and remarkable. Algeria has crossed the desert of Sahara and linked its posts with those of the advancing colony of Senegambia. The British flag has been bought off from a large portion of the western coast of Africa, and the French tricolor has been planted in Abyssinia. The new colonial region has been separated from the colonial system of the empire, and placed under the immediate presidency of the Emperor. Numerous institutions and offices have been created, which have no estensible results, and yet their officers attain frequent rewards and romotion. Why is this? It is because Louis Napoleon is secretly working hundreds of thousands of African slaves in the new gold fields of Africa, deriving therefrom not only the means for extending his empire on that continent, but also the resources to supply the immense workings of the French mint, and to give

life and energy to his vast political schemes. In these revelations we may find also the secret of his steel-clad ships, his efforts to change the balance of power in the Mediterranean, his creation of a navy to surpass in numbers and efficiency that of England, his sedulous cultivation of an African policy that has been constantly a puzzle to Europe, and the care with which Algeria is fostered. A war with England would cut off his Atlantic route to the Senegal gold region, and hence the path he is opening with Artesian wells across the deserts of Sahara. A few years' continuance of the immense supply of gold he has been drawing from his new African posses sions will enable him to realize even the dreams of his uncle for the reconstruction of Europe, and make his reign the Augustan era of the French empire.

In the table of the coinage of the mints of the United States, England and France, which is given in the communication published in another column, will be found the statistics of a gold supply to the channels of circulation that will account for many of the anomalies witnessed in finance and trade during the pas few years. How long it :... the relations of values no m But in this communication there: nected with political and in Hayti and Cuba, that are

sendon of the American people. It

knew. that France is steadily pursuing its project of reoccupying the negro empire of Hayti, and Spain is at this moment engaged in re establishing her rule in the Pominjoun regulile. the has already sent a corps of active and energetic officers to St. Domingo, where they have entered the service of the republic and established a newspaper; and from Havana we are informed that many persons there believe that the large expedition, ostensibly being prepared to operate in Mexico, is really intended for St. Demingo. Whatever view, therefore, may be taken of the facts revealed in the com munication we to-day publish, they are worthy of consideration by the statesmen and public men of America and Europe,

Result of Lincoln's Election at the South Opinions of Senators Toombs and Ste

When a country is approaching a great po litical crisis it is not always upon the disturbed surface of society that the truest indications of coming results, and the best evidence of the in tensity of popular sentiment, are to be found they lie deeper than that. Like the wealth of the mine, the pearls of the ocean, or the water of the artesian well, they must be sought for far below the surface. In the present crisithrough which our own country is passing, per turbed as the aspect of affairs may present i self, in the assembled masses of the people, in the speeches of vagrant agitators, at primary elections and in the columns of the newspa pers, there is a surer test of the state of public opinion to be discovered in the inner life and language of the people, underlying all political agitation. Conscious of this fact, we have been endeavoring to elicit the true state of the pub lic mind upon the exciting question of the daythe issue of the coming Presidential contest an issue fraught with more serious import than any other which has engaged public attention since the foundation of the government, by bringing ourselves into closer intercourse with the people of all sections of the country through the medium of trustworthy correspondents.

We have laid the results before our reader from time to time. We have given descrip tions of the homes, habits and opinions of our leading statesmen, including the candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Our cor respondents have visited the residences of Mr Lincoln, Mr. Seward, Mr. Breckinridge, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Douglas and Mr. Bell, and have given our readers photographs of the home life and political careers of the men in whom the public take most interest. To day we publish an account of a visit to the home of Alexander H. Stephens, the leading statesman of Georgia. and one of the most prominent conservatives of the South. From the manufacturing towns of the North, from the rising cities and villages of the West, from the plantations of the South, we bave drawn a truthful expression of popular feeling upon the great political question now agitating the country, and we are forced to conclude that in every quarter there exist alarming indications of trouble and disaster befalling the best interests of the country, should the sectional, anti-slavery candidate, Mr. Lincoln, be elected to the Presidency.

In the South, of course, the strongest symp oms of the disturbance of our social and com mercial system are to be found, because it is against the interests and very existence of the Southern States that the success of Lincoln will militate most disastrously; and whether the consequence of his triumph be disunion and revolution or not, there is no room for doubt that disturbance, bloodshed, and a partial disorganization of our whole system of trade and commerce, must ensue from his election. The South is not prepared to endure such a policy as the speeches of Mr. Seward, the declara-tions of Mr. Lincoln, and the avowed principles of the black republican party, foreshadow, and though there may be sufficient conservatism and love of the Union in the South to rebuke the declamation, still there is no power strong enough to prevent the occurrence of scenes of disturbance and bloodshed in the event of the success of the abolition candidate. Even Mr Stephens, who may be said to be the representative of the moderate party at the South, and who is opposed to disunion, avows that an attempt at secession and revolution will as-suredly follow Lincoln's election; that blood will be spilt, and that some parties will be hung as traitors. Our correspondent fell in with Senator Toombs during his visit to Mr. Stephens, and his language upon this subject is still plainer and bolder. "What do you intend doing," our correspondent asked, "in case of Lincoln's election?" "Resist him." says Mr. Toombs. "And who will commence the revolution?" "I will." the Southern Senato answers, " if I have enough to back me to make treason respectable."

There is every reason to believe that the ser timents of Mr. Toombs are legely shared in by the people of the South, and to predict, with Mr. Stephens, that civil strife and bloodshed will inevitably be the consequences of the triumph of Abraham Lincoln. The course which the canvass of the republican candidate has taken is calculated to exasperate tenfold ine people of the South and fill them with alarm for their future existence. Takes example, the declaration of Mr. Lincoln himself, that the republican party was a progressive party, and that it was only now beginning its onslaught upon slavery and Southern interests, which was to be developed as it gained strength and attained power; and the announcements of Mr. Seward, that slave labor and free labor could not exist under the same government-that the army and navy would be abolished as one of the first acts of a republican administration, in order the better to coerce its policy upon the South; and his recent declaration at St. Joseph, that the perfect freedom of all men, black as well as white. should go through the fifteen slave States, as it had gone through the eighteen free States.

To every intelligent mind, North and South all this means war upon Southern institutions-war to the knife-despotism of one section of the country over another; a policy so flagrantly at variance with the spirit of the constitution, and so destructive of the very idea of a confederation of States, that the party adopting it is entitled to be considered the party of disunion and revolution with more justice than the most rabid secessionists of the South Viewing calmly the condition of the public mind at the present hour, as indicated by all the information we gather from every quarte of the country, and from the South in particular, it is time that the people of the North

should give serious consideration to the mo-

is well . mentous contest in which we are engaged. It

they do not understand the era in which they live, nor comprehend the crisis through which greed of spoil have blinded them. But the question at team tow is one that affects the every faid upon the rights of our citizens that people themselves, not their blind leaders and guides; affects them in all their dearest interests—the peace, the commerce and the pros perity of the country in which they live; and behooves them to take some sure and speedy measures to defeat the sectional candidate of the republican party, and thus avert the calamities which his success is certain to entail upon the whole country.

The War in China.

Elsewhere will be found some interesting cor-respondence from Shanghae and the bay of Ta lien-whan, in the waters of which the allied fleets were anchored at the last dates. Although the summer was pretty well advanced, there was no appearance of the expeditionary torce being in readiness to take its departure for the Peiho, nor had any plan of operations been agreed upon. The delay, which involved an expense of a million sterling a month, is attributed by the correspondent of the London Times to the French, who, not having taken out artil lery horses, were compelled to supply the omission by ponies purchased in Japan and Manila, the training of which takes time. This and other unforeseen difficulties necessitated the disem barkation of the troops, who were encamped on the hills overlooking the bay. By the 20th of July, bowever, the French were to name day by which their preparations were to be completed, so that the sailing of the force was probably not postponed beyond the end of the In an address which had been presented to

Lord Elgin from the merchants of Shanghae, it

will be seen that the latter, disregardful of the risks that it may cause to their own interests. recommend that a vigorous and decisive policy shall be pursued by the allies. This is sound advice, and is borne out by the results of the course adopted by Lord Gough in 1842, when, sailing up the Yang-tse-kiang, he occupied the grand canal, cut off the supplies of grain from Pekin, and marched upon Nankin, to save which, and restore communication with the south, the Imperial Court came to terms. This plan of operations, however, cannot be repeated, for the all sufficient reasons that Nankin is in posses sion of the rebels, and that the traffic between Yang-tee and Pekin is now transferred to the Yellow Sea and the Gulf of Pecheli. The idea of blockading the northern coast, which at one time was deemed likely to bring about a solution of the difficulty, was abandoned because, during the month of April, the whole of the grain junks from the south had arrived in the Peiho, and the year's supply of corn received at Pekin, whilst, owing to the delay in the receipt of the imperial answer to the English and French ultimatum no blockade could have been effected before the end of that month.' To have instituted it then would have produced no effect on the belligerent spirits in the capital, whilst it would have inflicted immense suffering upon the harmless population of the northern provinces and ruined the trade of Shanghae and Ninggo The plan of penetrating to Pekin, or at least so near it as to terrify the Imperial Court into the desired concessions, is evidently the promptest and most decisive way of arriving at them. It is only to be hoped that this time the allies will have accurately calculated the obstacles that they will have to encounter, and measure their

strength accordingly.

The Pekin Gazette makes some disclosures in reference to the personal habits of the Emperor. which show that, despotic as he is, he is still amenable to public opinion and to the institu tions of the empire. They are contained in protest emanating from the Censorate, a body entrusted with the care of the public morals, and lessness. They reprove his Majesty for "his drunk enness and dissipation, his attachment to actors and his love of low society." These are habits. it must be confessed, that but illy prepare him to meet the dangers that are threatening his

throne on every side. Of the progress of the rebels nothing further is known than that they are within fifteen leagues of the capital and ten of Shanghae They will probably semain quiet, within the limits of their present conquests north, until the result of the English and French expedition s ascertained. As it has been the policy of the allies to hold aloof from communication with them, they will not venture upon any operation that will bring them into their near proximity. Their leaders must have judgment enough to perceive that the closer they press the imperialists at the present juncture, the more promptly they will bring about an accommodation be tween them and the foreigners, and thus render their own objects more difficult of attainment.

The Genius of the Rural Press, and the Assembly Nominations.

The course taken by the metropolitan pr in regard the renomination of a number of the leaders in the last Legislature, by the republicans in the interior, has, it appears, stirred up the sleepy rural editors. It is no easy task to arouse these gentlemen through any moral means; but hold up before them the paltry sum of a thousand dollars, and they are in a blaze of glory. The criticism upon these nominations has fairly awakened them, and has had the effect of opening their batteries. We find the editor of the Syracuse Standard relieving himself in the following style :-

We notice that the New York Tribune and Hanald are somewhat exercised about our nomination for member of Assembly; but we begleave to assure them that the republicans of Omendaga consider themselves fully competent to attend to their local nominations. If New York city will keep itself as free from corruption, or do as well for the republicant ticket, as Onondaga, the result will be entirely satisfactory.

This cry about corruption in New York may do very well for the country politicians, who, whilst, pharisce-like, pleading their own superior honesty, rob us of our valuable franchises. We make no boast of the honesty o our politicians, neither do we defend them in any of their plundering schemes; we make no pretensions in that line, nor are we in the habit of playing the hypocrite, by holding them up as pure men, whilst they are invading the rights or plundering the inhabitants of any of the interior cities; this is the special work of the rural editors, who seem to have the natural talent for defending their representatives and calling them honest, whilst they are reaching out their bands and stealing those franchise that are worth millions of dollars to our city. and transferring them to a set of speculators,

Did the rural members, whilst occupying a seat in the Legislature, attend to the business

were vain to appeal to the politicians, for of their own immediate constituents, and let us in New York alone, there would be no disposition on the part of the city press to criticise their nominations. The fact of the matter is, has taken place at Albany. Any person who read the reports of the proceedings of the last Legislature must have noticed the fact that members from the interior were the monthpieces of the lobby upon every peculating bill that was before them. The projects which no person from this city could be found to defend were boldly and without the least shame advocated by those gentlemen representing interior towns; when the most intelligent members from this city rose in their place and asked that some safeguard should be thrown around the rai road grants, these very philosophers whose renomination the press of this city has denounced were the persons that sneered at them and led on the forces that defeated the amendments, to please the lobby, whose tools they were during the whole cession.

If the rural editors do not wish us to denounce their nominations for the Legislature. they must not hold up the leaders in the piratical crusades of the last infamous Legislature as bonest and worthy legislators. All we ask is that they shall not send men to Albany to legislate for the mercenary gang that always infest the legislative halls, and who, whilst occupying their seats, beed no demands but those coming from the lobby. Let them send representatives who cannot be influenced by the professional legislative brokers, and they will hear no complaints from this direction. But as long as they elect men to invade our rights and to enact laws against almost the unanimous wish of the people, then they must expect to hear the metropolitan press speaking in thusder tones. As long as they assume to legislate for our city they are morally responsible to us. It is therefore not only just, but proper, that we should criticise the action of every Assembly district.

THE HON THANDERS STEVENS AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.—The speech of the Hon Thaddeus Stevens at the Cooper Institute the other evening was very much out of season and out of place. He must have forgotten that he was in the city of New York, and supposed that he was speaking to a gathering of coal miners and iron manufacturers among the mountains of Pennsylvania. A different sort of argument was the thing for this side of the river. Mr. Stevens also appeared to labor under the idea that he was talking to the old whig party of twenty years ago, and while he was about it the wonder is that he did not give General Jackson a raking down for his removal of the deposits. The republicans of this city, in choosing their campaign speakers from abroad, should admonish them in advance to leave their old local speeches behind them, and do up something for New York; and young men of new ideas would be better than these old chaps, who never learn anything and never forget any-

IMPORTANT FROM HONDURAS.

The Execution of Gen. Walker-Col. Rudler Sentenced to Four Years' Imprisonment-Arrival of the Fillbusters at New Orleans. NEW OLBANS, Sept. 25, 1860.

Tre British war steamer Gladuator has been quares

She has on board the remnants of General Walker's

Walker was shot on the 12th instant. Ten shots were fired at him amid the cheers of the natives.

He was afterwards buried by foreigners, the natives refusing to take any part in the ceremony.

Colonel Rudler has been sentenced to four years' impri

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Despatches from China-Threatened Attack of the Rebels on Shanghae-Em-barkation of Minister Ward on Board s

WARRISOTON, SEP. 25, 1800.

The Navy Department has received intelligence from Commander Stribling, of the East India equation, dated Shanghae, July 9. The country around Shanghae is reported to have been at that date, in the hands of the rebels, with every reason to suppose that the place would be taken as soon as they could do so without fear of en-countering the French and English forces stationed there for the protection of the settlement.

Mr. Ward, our Minister to that country, had embarked

on the flag-ship Eartford for protection, which was to pro-

Colonel Heath, Pustmaster at Dubuque, and a me of the Democratic National Committee for lows, who has been here for some days, has effected the re-establish ment of the mail route so the Mississippi river, between

Mr. Walker, postmaster at Detroit, has been remo the consulatip to the Sandwich Islands, has been appointed his successor.

It is stated that a Minister to one of the South American republics has been engaged in transactions which will ne-cessitate his recall. The matter is now under investiga-

It is understood that there is a secret association is phis city, and its numbers increasing daily and nightly, who have given in their adherence to the cause of Lincoln

nbers who have subscribed their names already amount to several hundred, embracing many of the clerk and employes of the government, and even officers of high THE PATE OF GENERAL WALKER. The doubt and uncertainty in regard to the fate of Gen. Walker elicits very amusing comments in not only political but diplomatic circles.

The United States Court at Trenton.

TRENTON, Sept. 28, 1860.

The jury in the case of Elilott vs. Van Vorst rendered serdet for the defendant. The Court then took up the ejectment case of Van Bures

Ryerson vs. Nehemiah Perry.
All the petit jurors were discharged, except those can pannelled in the above cause. This settles the question that Jacksiow will not be tried at the present term, over if a bill should be found against him. The Grand Jury will reaseemble next Friday, and will probably peport, a bill on the Saturday following. Jackalow will then be brought into court and charged with the indictment, and his trial

Arrival of the California Overland Mail.

Forr Surra, Sept. 27, 1800. The California overland mail, with five through pasengers and San Francisco dates to the 7th inst., arrived here this morning at half-past one o'clock. Among the passengers is J. Horace Kent, of the Sam Francisco Press, who is en route to Boston.

The Atlantic and Pacific telegraph line was to be opene o Los Angeles by the 20th inst.

Senator Latham and family were to loave San Francisco on the 15th inst, for Washington by the overland rout An extra cutfit, embracing sverything earen'tal to their